PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter I of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Rule 44bis)

Applicant's or agent's file reference P041345P0	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See item 4 below	
International application No. PCT/JP2006/300343	International filing date (day/month/year) 13 January 2006 (13.01.2006)	Priority date (day/month/year) 14 January 2005 (14.01.2005)	
International Patent Classification (8th See relevant information in Form F	h edition unless older edition indicated) PCT/ISA/237		
Applicant MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUS	TRIAL CO., LTD.		·

1.	This international preliminary report on patentability (Chapter I) is issued by the International Bureau on behalf of the International Searching Authority under Rule 44 bis.1(a).		
2.	This REPORT consists of a total	of 7 sheets, including this cover	er sheet.
	In the attached sheets, any refere to the international preliminary r	ence to the written opinion of the eport on patentability (Chapter	ne International Searching Authority should be read as a reference I) instead.
3.	This report contains indications	relating to the following items:	
	Box No. I	Basis of the report	
	Box No. II	Priority	•
	Box No. III	Non-establishment of opini applicability	on with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial
	Box No. IV	Lack of unity of invention	
	Box No. V	Reasoned statement under applicability; citations and	Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial explanations supporting such statement
	Box No. VI	Certain documents cited	
	Box No. VII	Certain defects in the intern	national application
	Box No. VIII	Certain observations on the	international application
4.	The International Bureau will conot, except where the applicant date (Rule 44bis .2).	ommunicate this report to designable makes an express request unde	gnated Offices in accordance with Rules 44bis.3(c) and 93bis.1 but a Article 23(2), before the expiration of 30 months from the priority
	•	· .	Date of issuance of this report 17 July 2007 (17.07.2007)
	The International Bun 34, chemin des Co 1211 Geneva 20, S	lombettes	Authorized officer Yoshiko Kuwahara
Facsi	mile No. +41 22 338 82 70	•	e-mail: pt07.pct@wipo.int

Form PCT/IB/373 (January 2004)

特許協力条約

発信人 日本国特許庁 (国際調査機関)

代理人					
岩橋文雄					
·	·				
様					
あて名 〒571-8501 大阪府門真市大字門真1006番地 松下電器産業株式会社内	PCT 国際調査機関の見解書 (法施行規則第 40 条の 2) [PCT規則 43 の 2.1]				
	発送日 (日.月.年) 18.04.2006				
出願人又は代理人 の書類記号 P041345P0	今後の手続きについては、下記2を参照すること。				
国際出願番号 PCT/JP2006/300343 (日.月.年) 13. (優先日 (1.2006 (日.月.年) 14.01.2005				
国際特許分類 (IPC) Int.Cl. H01M4/02(2006.01), H01M4/5	8 (2006. 01), H01M10/40 (2006. 01)				
出願人(氏名又は名称) 松下電器産業株式会社					
1. この見解書は次の内容を含む。					
第 1 欄 見解の基礎					
第1個 優先権					
第Ⅲ欄・新規性、進歩性又は産業上の利用可能性についての見解の不作成					
第Ⅳ欄 発明の単一性の欠如					
第V欄 PCT規則 43 の 2.1(a)(i)に規定する新規性、進歩性又は産業上の利用可能性についての見角					
それを裏付けるための文献及び説明					
第VI欄 ある種の引用文献					
第VI欄 国際出願の不備					
第VII欄 国際出願に対する意見	•				
際予備審査機関がPCT規則 66.1 の 2(b)の規定に基づさない旨を国際事務局に通知していた場合を除いて、ここの見解書が上記のように国際予備審査機関の見解書と	すること。				
U. C. D. & SETAMIES. PARCE O E. P. E. D. E. D. F. MILLON					

見解書を作成した日 06.04.2006	•		÷
名称及びあて先 日本国特許庁(ISA/JP) 郵便番号100-8915 東京都千代田区霞が関三丁目4番3号	特許庁審査官(権限のある職員) 原 賢一 電話番号 03-3581-1101 内線	4 X	3 5 5 9 7 7

様式PCT/ISA/237 (表紙) (2005年4月)

第1欄 見解の基礎					•		
1. 言語に関し、このり	見解書は	以下のものに基づき	作成した。				
₩ 出願時の言語に	よる国際	祭出願	•				
出願時の言語か (PCT規則12		調査のための言語で 、び23.1(b))	ある	語に	翻訳された、この	国際出願の翻訳	Ż ·
2. この国際出願で開え 以下に基づき見解す	•		6発明に不可欠	なヌクレオチド又	はアミノ酸配列に	ご関して、	
a. タイプ	•	配列表					
•	3)	配列表に関連する	テーブル				
b. フォーマット	•	紙形式					
		電子形式					
c. 提出時期		出願時の国際出願	に含まれてい	たもの	•		
-	1	この国際出願と共	に電子形式に	より提出されたもの	か		
		出願後に、調査の	ために、この	国際調査機関に提出	出されたもの	`	
3. ご さらに、配列を た配列が出願 あった。	時に提出	した配列と同一で	ある旨、又は、	出願時の開示を起	図える事項を含ま ・	ない旨の陳述書	の提出が
4. III ALIE 70 .							
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第V欄 新規性、進歩性又は産業上の それを裏付る文献及び説明	利用可能性についてのPCT規則 43 の 2.1(a)(i)に定める見解、	
1. 見解		
新規性(N)	請求の範囲 3,4	- 有 - 無
進歩性(IS)	請求の範囲 請求の範囲 1-4	_ 有 _ 無 _
産業上の利用可能性(IA)	請求の範囲 1-4 請求の範囲	_ 有 - 無 -
2. 文献及び説明		-
【0013】、【0015】、【0048 文献 2 : JP 9-293538 A 文献 3 : JP 2004-265806 1】 文献 4 : JP 2001-76727 文献 5 : JP 2004-36277 文献 6 : JP 2003-346799 文献 7 : JP 2004-335180 文献 8 : JP 2003-173770 文献 9 : JP 2003-238165 文献 1 0 : JP 8-213015 文献 1 1 : JP 2004-33527 文献 1 2 : JP 2004-235	A (ソニー株式会社) 2004.04.30, 【請求項1】、【請求項23】-【0051】 (富士写真フイルム株式会社) 1997.11.11, 【請求項3】 5 A (キヤノン株式会社) 2004.09.24, 【請求項1】、【実施A (ソニー株式会社) 2001.03.23, 【0003】 7 A (日立マクセル株式会社) 2004.12.24, 【請求項2】 9 A (日本電池株式会社) 2003.12.05, 【請求項1】 6 A (日立マクセル株式会社) 2004.11.25, 【請求項2】 6 A (ソニー株式会社) 2003.06.20, 全文A(日立マクセル株式会社) 2003.08.27, 【請求項1】 78 A (日亜化学工業株式会社) 2004.11.25, 【請求項5】、【0014 A (日亜化学工業株式会社) 2004.11.25, 【請求項5】、【0014 A (日亜化学工業株式会社) 2004.08.19, 【請求項129 A (三星エスディアイ株式会社) 2003.01.10, 【請求項13】、【請求項14】、【0056】、【0060】-【0062】、【0087】、【図	运例 01】 055】 2】 1】、

第VII欄 国際出願に対する意見

請求の範囲、明細書及び図面の明瞭性又は請求の範囲の明細書による十分な裏付についての意見を次に示す。

請求の範囲2、[0007] 及び [0021] の「容量」は、明細書の「組成物AまたはBの混合 (添加) 量が重量部で示されている」(実施例、比較例及び [表 1]) の記載によれば、重量であると云える。しかしながら、上記記載の「容量」は、重量ではなく、放電容量、容積等の意味にも解されるから、不明瞭である。

[表1]の「100W放電容量(%)」及び「放電時変曲電圧(V)」は、明細書に何を意味するのかの説明がないから、上記記載は不明瞭である。

補充欄

いずれかの欄の大きさが足りない場合

第 V 欄の続き

請求の範囲1及び2に係る発明は、国際調査報告で引用された文献1により、新規 性、進歩性を有しない。

文献1には、「リチウム遷移金属複合酸化物を活物質とする正極と、人造黒鉛負極と、 前記正極と前記負極とに介在する多孔性ポリオレフィンフィルムと、非水電解液を有 する非水電解質二次電池であって、前記正極は、第1のリチウム遷移金属複合酸化物 と、平均放電電圧が前記第1のリチウム遷移金属複合酸化物よりも0.05V以上低い第 2のリチウム遷移金属複合酸化物を正極活物質として含有し、前記第2のリチウム遷 移金属複合酸化物が4~50%の割合で含有されている非水電解質二次電池。」の発明が 記載されている。(以下、「文献1発明」という。)

文献1発明の「第1のリチウム遷移金属複合酸化物」、「第2のリチウム遷移金属複合酸化物」は、平均放電電圧が第1のリチウム遷移金属複合酸化物よりも第2のリチウム遷移金属複合酸化物の方が低いから、それぞれ、請求の範囲2に係る発明の「第1活物質」、「第2活物質」に相当する。

そして、請求の範囲2に係る発明の「第2活物質の容量」は、明細書【0024】及び 実施例によれば、「第2活物質の重量」であると認められるから、文献1発明の第2の リチウム遷移金属複合酸化物の重量(%)は、請求の範囲2に係る発明の数値範囲に重複 する範囲を含む。

してみると、文献1発明は、請求の範囲2に係る発明と同様の発明であるから、文献1発明の放電曲線も、請求の範囲1に係る発明と同様に、放電末期の5%以上20%以下の領域において、ステップ状の変曲点を2つ以上有するものと云える。

請求の範囲3に係る発明は、文献1と国際調査報告で引用された文献2-7とにより、進歩性を有しない。

例えば、文献 2-4 にも記載されるように、請求の範囲 3 に係る発明の第 1 活物質は非水電解質二次電池用正極活物質として周知である。そして、例えば、文献 5-7 にも記載されるように、L i M n O_2 は、非水電解質二次電池用正極活物質として周知であるから、文献 1 発明の正極活物質を「請求の範囲 3 に係る発明の第 1 活物質」及び「L i M n O_2 」とする程度のことは当業者が容易になし得ることである。その際に、「請求の範囲 3 に係る発明の第 1 活物質」、「L i M n O_2 」の平均放電電圧を測定して平均放電電圧値の高いものと低いものを決めた結果、文献 1 発明の「第 1 のリチウム遷移金属複合酸化物」、「第 2 のリチウム遷移金属複合酸化物」を、それぞれ、「請求の範囲 3 に係る発明の第 1 活物質」、「L i M n O_2 」とする程度のことも、当業者が容易になし得ることである。

請求の範囲4に係る発明は、文献1、文献5-7及び国際調査報告で引用された文献8-12とにより、進歩性を有しない。

例えば、文献8-10にも記載されるように、請求の範囲4に係る発明のMnを含む複合酸化物は、非水電解質二次電池用正極活物質として周知である。そして、例えば、文献10-12にも記載されるように、請求の範囲4に係る発明のAlを含む複

補充欄

いずれかの欄の大きさが足りない場合

第 V 欄の続き

合酸化物は、非水電解質二次電池用正極活物質として周知であるから、文献 1 発明の正極活物質を「請求の範囲 4 に係る発明のMn またはA 1 を含む複合酸化物」及び「L i Mn O_2 」とする程度のことは当業者が容易になし得ることである。その際に、「請求の範囲 3 に係る発明の第 1 活物質」、「L i Mn O_2 」の平均放電電圧をそれぞれ測定して、文献 1 発明の「第 1 のリチウム遷移金属複合酸化物」、「第 2 のリチウム遷移金属複合酸化物」、「 第 2 のリチウム遷移金属複合酸化物」を、それぞれ、「請求の範囲 4 に係る発明のMn またはA 1 を含む複合酸化物」、「L i Mn O_2 」とする程度のことも、当業者が容易になし得ることである。

請求の範囲1に係る発明は、国際調査報告で引用された文献13により、新規性、 進歩性を有しない。

文献13には、「表面処理層を有するリチウム金属酸化物を活物質とする正極と、リチウムイオンの挿入/脱離が可逆的に可能な物質を負極として有するリチウムイオン電池。」の発明が記載されている。(以下、「文献13発明」という。)

文献13発明と請求の範囲1に係る発明は、請求の範囲1に係る発明では、放電曲線に関する規定を有しているのに対し、文献13発明では、放電曲線に関して明らかではない点で相違する。

しかしながら、半電池における放電曲線の挙動はリチウム二次電池における放電曲線の挙動とほぼ一致すると云えるところ、文献13の「表面処理層を有するリチウム金属酸化物を活物質とする正極と、リチウム金属を対極として用いる半電池において、4.3V~2.75Vの電圧範囲で1Cで充放電を実施した際の比放電容量が152mAh/gであり、放電曲線が比放電容量120mAh/g以上の領域でステップ上の変曲点を3つ有する」(【0060】-【0062】、【0087】、【図6】)旨の記載によれば、文献13発明のリチウムイオン電池の放電曲線は、放電末期の21%以下の領域で本願同様ステップ状の変曲点を3つ有すると云えるから、文献13発明のリチウムイオン電池は、請求の範囲1に係る発明の放電曲線の挙動を有していると云える。

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter I of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Rule 44bis)

Applicant's or agent's file reference P041345P0	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See item 4 below	
International application No. PCT/JP2006/300343	International filing date (day/month/year) 13 January 2006 (13.01.2006)	Priority date (day/month/year) 14 January 2005 (14.01.2005)	
International Patent Classification (8th See relevant information in Form F	edition unless older edition indicated) PCT/ISA/237		
Applicant MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUST	TRIAL CO., LTD.		

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•	•	
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	Box No. IV	Lack of unity of invention
	Box No. V	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
•	Box No. VI	Certain documents cited
	Box No. VII	Certain defects in the international application
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4.	The International Bureau will conot, except where the applicant date (Rule 44bis .2).	ommunicate this report to designated Offices in accordance with Rules 44bis.3(c) and 93bis.1 but makes an express request under Article 23(2), before the expiration of 30 months from the priority
	•	• ,

-	Date of issuance of this report 17 July 2007 (17.07.2007)
The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland	Authorized officer Yoshiko Kuwahara
Facsimile No. +41 22 338 82 70	e-mail: pt07.pct@wipo.int

Form PCT/IB/373 (January 2004)

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

TRANSLATION From the INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY To: WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY (PCT Rule 43bis.1) Date of mailing (day/month/year) Applicant's or agent's file reference FOR FURTHER ACTION See paragraph 2 below P041345P0 Priority date (day/month/year) International filing date (day/month/year) International application No. 14.01.2005 13.01.2006 PCT/JP2006/300343 International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC Applicant INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC This opinion contains indications relating to the following items: Basis of the opinion Box No. I Box No. II **Priority** Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability Box No. III Lack of unity of invention Box No. IV Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial Box No. V applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement Certain documents cited Box No. VI Certain defects in the international application Box No. VII Certain observations on the international application Box No. VIII **FURTHER ACTION** 2. If a demand for international preliminary examination is made, this opinion will be considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority ("IPEA") except that this does not apply where the applicant chooses an Authority other than this one to be the IPEA and the chosen IPEA has notified the International Bureau under Rule 66.1bis(b) that written opinions of this International Searching Authority will not be so considered. If this opinion is, as provided above, considered to be a written opinion of the IPEA, the applicant is invited to submit to the IPEA a written reply together, where appropriate, with amendments, before the expiration of 3 months from the date of mailing of Form PCT/ISA/220 or before the expiration of 22 months from the priority date, whichever expires later. For further options, see Form PCT/ISA/220. For further details, see notes to Form PCT/ISA/220. 3. Authorized officer Date of completion of this opinion Name and mailing address of the ISA/JP Telephone No.

Facsimile No.

International application No.
PCT/JP2006/300343

Box	No. I	Basis of this opinion	
1.	With	regard to the language, this opinion has been established on the basis of:	
	\boxtimes	the international application in the language in which it was filed	
		the translation of the international application into	_ , which is the language of a
		translation furnished for the purposes of international search (Rule 12.3(a) and 23.1(b)).	•
2.	With	n regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application ntion, this opinion has been established on the basis of:	n and necessary to the claimed
	a.	type of material	
		a sequence listing	
	•	table(s) related to the sequence listing	
	. b .	format of material	
		on paper	
		in electronic form	·
	c.	time of filing/furnishing	·
	-•	contained in the international application as filed	
		filed together with the international application in electronic form	
		furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search	
			• 0000
3.		In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table(s) furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is ide filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.	relating thereto has been filed or entical to that in the application as
4.	Ad	ditional comments:	
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International application No.
PCT/JP2006/300343

Box No. V Reasoned statemen citations and expla	nt under Ru mations su	ule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; pporting such statement	
1. Statement	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Novelty (N)	Claims	3, 4	YE
	Claims		_ NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	·	_ YE
	Claims	1-4	_ NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-4	YE
••	Claims		NC
Document 5: JP, 2004-3 Document 6: JP, 2003-3 [Claim 1] Document 7: JP, 2004-3 Document 8: JP, 2003-3 Document 9: JP, 2003-3 paragraph [0001] Document 10: JP, 8-21 Document 11: JP, 2004 (25.11.04), [Claim 5], J Document 12: JP, 2004	362777, 346799, 335186, 173776, 238165, 3015, A 335278 paragraph 1-235144	1, A (Nichia Chemical Industries, Ltd.), 19 August, 2004 (19.0	10],
Dogument 13: ID 2004	1-7299, <i>E</i> , and [Cl	A (Samsung SDI Co., Ltd.), 10 January, 2003 (10.01.03), [Claillain 14], paragraphs [0056], [0060]-[0062], and [0087], [Fig.	ım 1] 6]

The subject matters of claims 1 and 2 do not appear to be novel or to involve an inventive step in view of document 1 cited in the ISR.

Document 1 describes the invention of "A non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery having a cathode using as an active material lithium transition metal compound oxides, an artificial graphite anode, a porous polyolefin film intervening between the cathode and the anode, and a non-aqueous electrolytic solution, wherein the cathode contains a first lithium transition metal compound oxide and a second lithium transition metal compound oxide whose mean discharge voltage is lower than that of the first lithium transition metal compound oxide by 0.05V or more as the cathode active material, and the second lithium transition metal compound oxide is contained at a rate of 4 to 50%." (Hereinafter referred to as "Invention of document 1")

"The first lithium transition metal compound oxide" and "the second lithium transition metal compound oxide" correspond to "the first active material" and "the second active material" of the subject matter of claim 2, respectively, since the mean discharge voltage of the second lithium transition metal compound oxide is less than that of the first lithium transition metal compound oxide.

Furthermore, since "capacity of the second active material" of the subject matter of claim 2 is

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Box No. V

Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

considered to be "weight of the second active material" according to the specification [0024] and an example, the weight (%) of the second lithium transition metal compound oxide of the invention of document 1 includes an overlapped range in a numerical range of the subject matter of claim 2.

So, since the invention of document 1 is an invention similar to the subject matter of claim 2, the discharge curve of the invention of document 1 has at least two step-form inflexion points in a region ranging from 5% or more to 20% or less at a discharging terminal same as the subject matter of claim 1.

The subject matter of claim 3 does not appear to involve an inventive step in view of document 1 and documents 2-7 cited in the ISR

The first active material of the subject matter of claim 3 is well-known as a cathode active material for a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery, for example, as described in documents 2-4. Since LiMnO₂ is well-known as a cathode active material for a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery, for example, as described in documents 5-7, a person skilled in the art could have easily employed the cathode active material of the invention of document 1 for "the first active material of the subject matter of claim 3" and "LiMnO₂", for example, as described in document 5-7. In this case, the high and low mean discharge voltage value are determined by measuring the mean discharge voltage of "the first active material of the subject matter of claim 3", and "LiMnO₂", and as a result, a person skilled in the art could have easily employed "the first lithium transition metal compound oxide" and "the second lithium transition metal compound oxide" of the invention of document 1 for "the first active material of the subject matter of claim 3", and "LiMnO₂" respectively.

The subject matter of claim 4 does not appear to involve an inventive step in view of documents 1 and 5-7, and documents 8-12 cited in the ISR.

The compound oxide containing Mn of the subject matter of claim 4 is well-known as a cathode active material for a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery, for example, as described in documents 8-10. Furthermore since the compound oxide containing Al of the subject matter of claim 4 is well-known as a cathode active material for a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery, for example, as described in documents 10-12, a person skilled in the art could have easily employed a cathode active material of the invention of document 1 for "the compound oxide containing Mn or Al of the subject matter of claim 4" and "LiMnO₂". A person skilled in the art could have easily employed "the first lithium transition metal compound oxide" and "the second lithium transition metal compound oxide" of the invention of document 1 for "the compound oxide containing Mn or Al of the subject matter of claim 4" and "LiMnO₂" respectively, by measuring the mean discharge voltage of "the first active material of the subject matter of claim 3", and "LiMnO₂" respectively in this case.

The subject matter of claim 1 does not appear to be novel or to involve an inventive step in view of document 13 cited in the ISR.

Document 13 describes the invention of "a lithium ion battery having a cathode using a lithium metal oxide having a surface treated layer as an active material, and an anode using a material capable of reversibly inserting/desorbing the lithium ions." (Hereinafter referred to as "Invention of document 13")

The invention of document 13 is different from the subject matter of claim 1, since the subject matter of claim 1 has a regulation related to the discharge curve, but the invention of document 13 does not clarify the discharge curve.

However, behavior of the discharge curve in a half-cell approximately agrees with the behavior of the discharge curve in a lithium secondary battery. Document 13 (paragraphs [0060]-[0062] and [0087], [Fig. 6]) describes the effect that "the specific discharge capacity in the case when charging/discharging is performed with 1C in a voltage ranging from 4.3V to 2.75V is 152 mAh/g

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and the discharge curve has three-step form inflection points in the region of specific discharge capacity of 120 mAh/g or more in the half-cell using the cathode using the lithium metal oxide having the surface treated layer as the active material and the lithium metal as an antipole."

According to the description, the discharge curve of the lithium ion battery of the invention of document 13 has three-step form inflection points the same as the present application in a region of 21% or less at a discharging terminal. Therefore, the lithium ion battery of the invention of document 13 has the behavior of the discharge curve of the subject matter of claim 1.

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Box No. VIII

Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

"Capacity" of claim 2, paragraphs [0007] and [0021] can be a weight according to the description of the specification "the mixing (adding) amount of composition A or B is shown by a weight part." (Example, comparative example, and [Table 1]) However, "capacity" of the aforesaid description is not the weight, and is unclear since it is understood by the meaning of a discharge capacity, or volume or the like.

Since "100W discharge capacity (%)" and "inflection voltage (V) in discharging" of [Table 1] do not have no explanation what they mean in the specification, the aforesaid description is unclear.



European Patent Office Postbus 5818 2280 HV RUSWUK NETHERLANDS Tel.: +31 70 340 2040 Fax: +31 70 340 3016 Europäisches Patentamt European Patent Office Office européen des brevets



IWAHASHI, Fumio et al. c/o Matsushita Electric Industrial, Co., Ltd., 100 6 Oaza, Kadoma, Kadoma-shi, Osaka 5718501 JAPON

EPO Customer Services

Tel.: +31 (0)70 340 45 00

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Application No./Patent No.
06711628.5 - 1227 PCT/JP2006300343

Applicant/Proprietor
MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Entry into the European phase before the European Patent Office

These notes describe the procedural steps required for entry into the European phase before the European Patent Office (EPO). You are advised to read them carefully: failure to take the necessary action in time can lead to your application being deemed withdrawn.

- 1. The above-mentioned international patent application has been given European application No. 06711628.5.
- 2. Applicants without a residence or their principal place of business in an EPC contracting state may themselves initiate European processing of their international applications, provided they do so before expiry of the 31st month from the priority date (see also point 6 below).

During the European phase before the EPO as designated or elected Office, however, such applicants must be represented by a professional representative (Arts. 133(2) and 134(1), (7) EPC).

Procedural acts performed after expiry of the 31st month by a professional representative who acted during the international phase but is not authorised to act before the EPO have no legal effect and therefore lead to loss of rights.

Please note that a professional representative authorised to act before the EPO and who acted for the applicant during the international phase does not automatically become the representative for the European phase. Applicants are therefore strongly advised to appoint in good time any representative they wish to initiate the European phase for them; otherwise, the EPO has to send all communications direct to the applicant.

- 3. Applicants with a residence or their principal place of business in an EPC contracting state are not obliged to appoint, for the European phase before the EPO as designated or elected Office, a professional representative authorised to act before the EPO.

 However, in view of the complexity of the procedure it is recommended that they do so.
- 4. Applicants and professional representatives are also strongly advised to initiate the European phase using EPO Form 1200 (available free of charge from the EPO). This however is not compulsory.





5. To enter the European phase before the EPO, the following acts must be performed. (N.B.: Failure validly to do so will entail loss of rights or other adverse legal consequences.)

Sheet 2

- 5.1 If the EPO is acting as **designated** or **elected** Office (Arts. 22(1)(3) and 39(1) PCT respectively), applicants must, within 31 months from the date of filing or (where applicable) the earliest priority date:
 - a) Supply a translation of the international application into an EPO official language, if the International Bureau did not publish the application in such a language (Art. 22(1) PCT and R. 107(1)(a) EPC).
 If the translation is not filed in time, the international application is deemed withdrawn before the EPO (R. 108(1) EPC).
 This loss of rights is deemed not to have occurred if the translation is then filed within a two-month grace period as from notification of an EPO communication, provided a surcharge is paid at the same time (R. 108(3) EPC).
 - b) Pay the national basic fee and, where a supplementary European search report has to be drawn up, the search fee; R. 107(1)(c) and (e) EPC).
 - c) If the time limit under Article 79(2) EPC expires before the 31-month time limit, pay the designation fee for each contracting state designated (R. 107(1)(d) EPC).
 - d) If the time limit under Article 94(2) EPC expires before the 31-month time limit, file the written request for examination and pay the examination fee; R. 107(1)(f) EPC).
 - e) Pay the third-year renewal fee if it falls due before expiry of the 31-month time limit (R. 107(1)-(g) EPC).

If the fees under (b) to (d) above are not paid in time, or the written request for examination is not filed in time, the international application is deemed withdrawn before the EPO, or the contracting-state designation(s) in question is (are) deemed withdrawn (R. 108(1) and (2) EPC). However, the fees may still be validly paid within a two-month grace period as from notification of an EPO communication, provided the necessary surcharges are paid at the same time (R. 108(3) EPC). For the renewal fee under (e) above, the grace period is six months from the fee's due date (Art. 86(2) EPC).

For an overview of search and examination fees, see the Notice from the European Patent Office dated 1 March 2006, OJ EPO 2006, 192.

- 5.2 If the application documents on which the European grant procedure is to be based comprise more then ten claims, a claims fee is payable within the 31-month time limit under Rule 107(1) EPC for the eleventh and each subsequent claim (R. 110(1) EPC). The fee can however still be paid within a one-month grace period as from notification of an EPO communication pointing out the failure to pay (R. 110(2) EPC).
- 6. If the applicant had a representative during the application's international phase, the present notes will be sent to the representative, asking him to inform the applicant accordingly.

All subsequent communications will be sent to the applicant, or - if the EPO is informed of his appointment in time - to the applicant's European representative.



7. For more details about time limits and procedural acts before the EPO as designated and elected Office, see the EPO brochure

How to get a European patent Guide for applicants - Part 2 PCT procedure before the EPO - "Euro-PCT"

This brochure, the list of professional representatives before the EPO, Form 1200 and details of the latest fees are now all available on the Internet under

http://www.european-patent-office.org

Receiving Section

Date

